

**NATURAL AND COMMON LAW TRIBUNAL  
FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND JUSTICE**

[www.Peaceinspace.org](http://www.Peaceinspace.org)

May 9, 2022 Postal Service – Canada Post Receipt  
May 23, 2022 Additional Substituted Service via Email

*Anishinabek Solutrean Métis ASMIN Indigenous Nation*

<https://askit4equity.com/>

*Judgment of ASMIN Indigenous Court for Enforcement*

*To The Natural And Common Law Tribunal For Public Health And Justice*

<http://www.peaceinspace.org>

May 2, 2022 JUDGEMENT

[Download FROM Anishinabek Solutrean Métis ASMIN Indigenous Nation https://www.asminofturtleisland.org](https://www.asminofturtleisland.org): [Complaint To The Natural And Common Law Tribunal For Public Health And Justice Http://www.peaceinspace.org](https://www.peaceinspace.org)  
<https://exopolitics.blogs.com/files/from-anishinabek-solutrean-me%CC%81tis-asmin-indigenous-nation-https-www.asminofturtleisland.org-complaint-to-the-natural-and-common-law-tribunal-for-public-health-and-justice-http-www.peaceinspace.org-.pdf>

[Download Judgment of ASMIN Indigenous Court for Enforcement](https://exopolitics.blogs.com/files/judgment-of-asmin-indigenous-court-for-enforcement.pdf)

<https://exopolitics.blogs.com/files/judgment-of-asmin-indigenous-court-for-enforcement.pdf>

**TO DEFENDANT-RESPONDENTS:  
EMERGENCY INJUNCTION AND ORDER TO CEASE & DESIST  
GENOCIDE & CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY  
Against the Anishinabek Solutrean Métis ASMIN Indigenous Nation**

*COMPLAINT TO THE UN COMMITTEE FOR THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (CERD)*

*Re: Your Memorandum, REFERENCE: CERD/EWUAP/102nd session/2020/MJ/CS/ks,*

*Failure to Consult*

*Greetings to Yanduan Li, Chair of CERD,*

*We are following up on our initial letter dated January 17, 2021, wherein we advised CERD that the Canadian Parliament and various Justices and Lawyers of its Judiciary and Legal System are:*

- 1. failing to consult, or are interfering with the Crown Duty to Consult, or*
- 2. are not recognizing our Right to Self Determine and employ our Tribunals, or*
- 3. committing Crimes of Cultural Genocide.*

*The purpose of this JUDGMENT FOR ENFORCEMENT & COMPLAINT TO [PEACEINSPACE.ORG](http://PEACEINSPACE.ORG) TRIBUNAL is to identify those DEFENDANT RESPONDENTS:*

**Anishinabek Solutrean Métis ASMIN Indigenous Nation**

<https://askit4equity.com/>

**Judgment of ASMIN Indigenous Court for Enforcement**

**To The Natural And Common Law Tribunal For Public Health And Justice**

[Http://www.peaceinspace.org](http://www.peaceinspace.org)

**UPDATED & Verified List – MAY 9, 2022**  
**of Defendants Respondents Doing Business As DBA Judges, Crown Attorneys and Registrars**  
**by Anishinabek Solutrean Métis ASMIN Indigenous Nation**

Superior Court of Justice – Ontario at  
 75 Mulcaster St  
 Barrie, ON L4M 3P2  
 519-370-2445

<https://www.ontariocourts.ca/scj/practice/schedules/ce/addresses/Barrie.SCJ.courts@ontario.ca>,

**Doing Business As DBA Justices**

1. Doing Business As DBA Justice Michael Fredericksen, [asante@cescan.ca](mailto:asante@cescan.ca)  
<https://www.sunshineliststats.com/Salary/michaelfrederiksen/2020/9/?employer=ontariocourtofjustice>
2. Doing Business As DBA Justice Edward A Carlton  
<https://www.ontariocourts.ca/ocj/ocj/judges-of-the-court/judges/>
3. Doing Business As DBA Judge Caroline A Nordagraph,  
<https://www.ontariocourts.ca/scj/judges/current/judges/>
4. Doing Business As DBA Justice Douglas P. Conley  
<https://news.ontario.ca/en/bulletin/45748/new-justices-of-the-peace-appointed-to-the-ontario-court-of-justice>  
<https://www.ontariocourts.ca/ocj/ocj/judges-of-the-court/justice-of-the-peace/>
5. Doing Business As DBA Justice Peter A Douglas,  
<https://www.canadianlawlist.com/listingdetail/contact/peter-a-douglas-659319/>
6. Doing Business As DBA Justice R. Cary Boswell  
<https://www.ontariocourts.ca/scj/judges/current/judges/>
7. Doing Business As DBA Justice Fred Graham  
<https://www.canadianlawlist.com/listingdetail/contact/fred-graham-638807/>
8. Doing Business As DBA Justice Jennifer Lynne Robinson  
<https://www.ontariocourts.ca/ocj/ocj/judges-of-the-court/justice-of-the-peace/>
9. Doing Business As DBA Justice Cecile Applegate  
<https://www.ontariocourts.ca/ocj/ocj/judges-of-the-court/judges/>
10. Doing Business As DBA Justice Ramona A. Wildman  
<https://www.ontariocourts.ca/scj/judges/current/judges/>
11. Doing Business As DBA Justice John Mc Carthy  
<https://www.canadianlawlist.com/listingdetail/contact/john-r-mccarthy-644011/>

**Doing Business As DBA Crown Attorneys**

<https://www.canadianlawlist.com/listingdetail/company/crown-attorneys-office-674383/>

12. Doing Business As DBA Dennis Chronopoulos, [dennis.chronopoulos@ontario.ca](mailto:dennis.chronopoulos@ontario.ca)  
<https://www.canadianlawlist.com/listingdetail/contact/dennis-chronopoulos-627089/>

13. Doing Business As DBA David Braumberger, 705-669-0004/ [davidkbraumberger@gmail.com](mailto:davidkbraumberger@gmail.com)  
<https://lso.ca/public-resources/finding-a-lawyer-or-paralegal/directory-search/members/lawyer/016/david-kenneth-braumberger?lang=en-ca>

14. Doing Business As DBA Rebecca Watson,  
<https://www.barrietoday.com/local-news/man-pretending-to-be-an-officer-loses-his-lookalike-police-car-goes-to-jail-2803603>  
<https://lso.ca/public-resources/finding-a-lawyer-or-paralegal/directory-search/members/lawyer/034/rebecca-marie-watson?lang=en-ca>

15. Doing Business As DBA Mike Newell, [michael.newell@ontario.ca](mailto:michael.newell@ontario.ca)  
<https://www.canadianlawlist.com/listingdetail/contact/michael-r-newell-535201/>

16. Doing Business As DBA Lynne Saunders [lynne.saunders@ontario.ca](mailto:lynne.saunders@ontario.ca)  
<https://www.canadianlawlist.com/listingdetail/contact/lynne-a-saunders-584536/>

**Doing Business As DBA Registrars**

17. Doing Business As DBA Brandon McCarthy

18. Doing Business As DBA April Ranger

19. Doing Business As DBA Jane Carpenter

20. Doing Business As DBA Jocelyn Wyatt

## EMERGENCY WRIT OF MANDAMUS

“The lawful term *writ of mandamus* refers to an order by a court to a lesser government official to perform an act required by law, which he has refused or neglected to do. This type of court order is a remedy that may be sought if a governmental agency, public authority, or corporation in service of the government, fails or refuses to do its public or statutory duty.”

### EMERGENCY WRIT OF MANDAMUS OF THE NATURAL AND COMMON LAW TRIBUNAL FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND JUSTICE

[www.peaceinspace.org](http://www.peaceinspace.org)

#### WRITS OF MANDAMUS TO:

#### 1. Supreme Court of Canada

##### Justices of the Supreme Court of Canada

Current Judges

Doing Business As DBA The Rt. Hon. Richard Wagner, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada

The Hon. Michael J. Moldaver

The Hon. Andromache Karakatsanis

The Hon. Suzanne Côté

The Hon. Russell Brown

The Hon. Malcolm Rowe

The Hon. Sheilah L. Martin

The Hon. Nicholas Kasirer

The Hon. Mahmud Jamal

301 Wellington Street

Ottawa, Ontario

K1A 0J1

1-844-365-9662

<https://www.scc-csc.ca/home-accueil/index-eng.aspx>

[Registry-greffe@scc-csc.ca](mailto:Registry-greffe@scc-csc.ca)

#### 2. Royal Canadian Mounted Police,

RCMP National Headquarters

Headquarters Building

Brenda Lucki, Commissioner

73 Leikin Drive

Ottawa ON K1A 0R2

613-993-7267

[media.relations.rcmp-Ontario-relations.medias.grc@rcmp-grc.gc.ca](mailto:media.relations.rcmp-Ontario-relations.medias.grc@rcmp-grc.gc.ca)

RCMP Detachment

345 Harry Walker Pkwy S

Newmarket ON L3Y 8P6

905-953-7267

<https://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/>

#### 3. The Public Prosecution Service of Canada (PPSC)

Morris Pistyner

Chief Federal Prosecutor

Public Prosecution Service of Canada

Ontario Regional Office (Toronto)

130 King Street West, Suite 3500

Exchange Tower, P.O. Box 340

Toronto, Ontario M5X 1E1  
416-973-0960  
<https://www.ppsc-sppc.gc.ca/eng/cct/index.html>  
[ppscoru@ppsc-sppc.gc.ca](mailto:ppscoru@ppsc-sppc.gc.ca)

#### **4. Provincial Crown Prosecutors**

Provincial Crown Attorney  
County of Simcoe (Barrie)  
75 Mulcaster St, 5th Flr  
Barrie, ON L4M 3P2

[VirtualCrownBarrie@ontario.ca](mailto:VirtualCrownBarrie@ontario.ca)  
705-739-6188  
<https://southsimcoecic.cioc.ca/record/BAR0679>  
<https://www.ontariocourts.ca/ocj/files/crown-office-contact.pdf?id=5f4d1bb6e3fbe>

#### **5. Ontario Provincial Police OPP**

##### **OPP Headquarters Orillia, ON**

OPP Commissioner Thomas Carrique  
OPP Chief Inspector Dwight Peer  
OPP Det/Sgt Shaun Filman  
OPP Special Investigative Unit (SIU) Detective Dale Smith

##### **Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)**

###### **OPP GHQ Security**

777 Memorial Avenue  
Orillia, Ontario, Canada  
L3V 7V3  
Phone: 705 329-6111 (Monday – Friday 8:00 am – 4:00 pm only)  
Email: [opp.ghq.detachment@opp.ca](mailto:opp.ghq.detachment@opp.ca)

##### **OPP southern Georgian Bay detachment Midland, ON**

OPP Inspector Joseph Evan's  
OPP Sergeant Mike O'Grady  
OPP Sergeant Jason Milne  
OPP Sergeant Natalie Majer  
OPP Sergeant Chad Morrison  
OPP Sergeant Kent Anderson  
OPP Constable Emma Rettie.

##### **Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)**

###### **Southern Georgian Bay**

16864 Highway 12, Midland, ON L4R 4K8  
705-526-3761



**NATURAL AND COMMON LAW TRIBUNAL  
FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND JUSTICE**

[www.Peaceinspace.org](http://www.Peaceinspace.org)

**TO ABOVE-NAMED & UN-NAMED DEFENDANT-RESPONDENTS**

**EMERGENCY INJUNCTION AND ORDER TO CEASE & DESIST  
GENOCIDE & CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**

*Against the Anishinabek Solutrean Métis ASMIN Indigenous Nation*

<https://askit4equity.com/>

In violation of

Natural Law, Common Law, the Nuremberg Code , the Geneva Conventions , the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights , United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples , the Final Judgment of the Natural and Common Law Tribunal for Public Health and Justice at [www.Peaceinspace.org](http://www.Peaceinspace.org), and

Articles 6 & 7 of the International Criminal Court Statute

<https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/RS-Eng.pdf>

Which Canada & 123 Nations have Solemnly Ratified,

and which ban above named & unnamed **DEFENDANT RESPONDENTS**  
from committing its Genocidal Acts & Crimes Against Humanity

Against the

*Anishinabek Solutrean Métis ASMIN Indigenous Nation*

<https://askit4equity.com/>

[identified in the ICC Statute

as an “ethnical group” and “national group”, namely:

## Article 6 Genocide

For the purpose of this Statute, "genocide" means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) **Killing members of the group;**
- (b) **Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;**
- (c) **Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;**
- (d) **Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;**
- (e) **Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.**

## Article 7 Crimes against humanity

1. For the purpose of this Statute, "crime against humanity" means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack:

- (a) **Murder;**
- (b) **Extermination;**
- (c) **Enslavement;**
- (d) **Deportation or forcible transfer of population;**
- (e) **Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law;**
- (f) **Torture;**
- (g) **Rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity;**
- (h) **Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court;**
- (i) **Enforced disappearance of persons;**
- (j) **The crime of apartheid;**
- (k) **Other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.**

2. For the purpose of paragraph 1:

- (a) **"Attack directed against any civilian population" means a course of conduct involving the multiple commission of acts referred to in paragraph 1 against any civilian population, pursuant to or in furtherance of a State or organizational policy to commit such attack;**
- (b) **"Extermination" includes the intentional infliction of conditions of life, inter alia the deprivation of access to food and medicine, calculated to bring about the destruction of part of a population;**
- (c) **"Enslavement" means the exercise of any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership over a person and includes the exercise of such power in the course of trafficking in persons, in particular women and children;**
- (d) **"Deportation or forcible transfer of population" means forced displacement of the persons concerned by expulsion or other coercive acts from the area in which they are lawfully present, without grounds permitted under international law;**
- (e) **"Torture" means the intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, upon a person in the custody or under the control of the accused; except that torture shall not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful sanctions;**
- (f) **"Forced pregnancy" means the unlawful confinement of a woman forcibly made pregnant, with the intent of affecting the ethnic composition of any population or carrying out other grave violations of international law. This definition shall not in any way be interpreted as affecting national laws**

relating to pregnancy;

(g) "Persecution" means the intentional and severe deprivation of fundamental rights contrary to international law by reason of the identity of the group or collectivity;

(h) "The crime of apartheid" means inhumane acts of a character similar to those referred to in paragraph 1, committed in the context of an institutionalized regime of systematic oppression and domination by one racial group over any other racial group or groups and committed with the intention of maintaining that regime;

(i) "Enforced disappearance of persons" means the arrest, detention or abduction of persons by, or with the authorization, support or acquiescence of, a State or a political organization, followed by a refusal to acknowledge that deprivation of freedom or to give information on the fate or whereabouts of those persons, with the intention of removing them from the protection of the law for a prolonged period of time.

3. For the purpose of this Statute, it is understood that the term "gender" refers to the two sexes, male and female, within the context of society. The term "gender" does not indicate any meaning different from the above.





### **EMERGENCY WRIT OF MANDAMUS**

“The lawful term *writ of mandamus* refers to an order by a court to a lesser government official to perform an act required by law, which he has refused or neglected to do. This type of court order is a remedy that may be sought if a governmental agency, public authority, or corporation in service of the government, fails or refuses to do its public or statutory duty.”

### **EMERGENCY WRIT OF MANDAMUS OF THE NATURAL AND COMMON LAW TRIBUNAL FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND JUSTICE**

1.

#### **WRITS OF MANDAMUS TO:**

**To the Supreme Court of Canada  
And Judges Thereof  
Supreme Court of Canada  
Judges of the Court**

<https://www.scc-csc.ca/judges-juges/index-eng.aspx>

#### **Current Judges**

**Doing Business As DBA The Rt. Hon. Richard Wagner, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada**

**The Hon. Michael J. Moldaver**

**The Hon. Andromache Karakatsanis**

**The Hon. Suzanne Côté**

**The Hon. Russell Brown**

**The Hon. Malcolm Rowe  
 The Hon. Sheilah L. Martin  
 The Hon. Nicholas Kasirer  
 The Hon. Mahmud Jamal**

**(1) WRITS OF MANDAMUS ORDERING**

**Carrying Out the Removal for Cause from the Supreme Court of Canada and Investigation of  
 Doing Business As DBA Richard Wagner, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada**

**DEFENDANT-RESPONDENT HEREIN**

**For Failure to Appear on SubPoena by**

*Anishinabek Solutrean Métis ASMIN Indigenous Nation*

<https://www.asminofturtleisland.org/>

*on Judgment of Indigenous Court for Enforcement*

**(2) WRITS OF MANDAMUS ORDERING**

**Carrying Out the Judicial Impeachment and removal from Office and Disbarment of**

**All DEFENDANT RESPONDENTS**

**For Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity**

**Against the**

*Anishinabek Solutrean Métis ASMIN Indigenous Nation*

<https://www.asminofturtleisland.org/>

*on Judgment of Indigenous Court for Enforcement*

**WRITS OF MANDAMUS TO:**

**2.**

**Royal Canadian Mounted Police,**

**National and Provincial**

<https://www.remp-grc.gc.ca/>

**3.**

**The Public Prosecution Service of Canada (PPSC)**

**is a national, independent and accountable  
 prosecuting authority whose main objective  
 is to prosecute federal offences and provides  
 legal advice and assistance to law enforcement.**

<https://www.ppsc-sppc.gc.ca/eng/>

**4.**

**Provincial Crown Prosecutors**

5.

**Ontario Provincial Police OPP****OPP Headquarters Orillia, ON**

OPP Commissioner Thomas Carrique  
 OPP Chief Inspector Dwight Peer  
 OPP Det/Sgt Shaun Filman  
 OPP special investigative unit (SIU) Detective Dale Smith

**OPP southern Georgian Bay detachment Midland, ON**

OPP Inspector Joseph Evan's  
 OPP Sergeant Mike O'Grady  
 OPP Sergeant Jason Milne  
 OPP Sergeant Natalie Majer  
 OPP Sergeant Chad Morrison  
 OPP Sergeant Kent Anderson  
 OPP Constable Emma Rettie.

**THESE WRITS ARE EMERGENCY  
 WRITS OF MANDAMUS ORDERING  
 TRANSPARENT AND AGGRESSIVE  
 CRIMINAL PROSECUTION  
 OF**

**DEFENDANT RESPONDENTS HEREIN  
 BY**

**Royal Canadian Mounted Police,  
 National and Provincial  
 The Public Prosecution Service of Canada (PPSC)  
 Provincial Crown Prosecutors  
 And  
 OPP Ontario Provincial Police**

**THE NATURAL AND COMMON LAW TRIBUNAL  
 FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND JUSTICE**

**[WWW.PEACEINSPACE.ORG](http://WWW.PEACEINSPACE.ORG)**

**ORDERS**

**EQUITABLE RELIEF:**

**WRIT OF MANDAMUS AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

**All Prosecution shall achieve**

**Restorative Justice**

**For The**

**Anishinabek Solutrean Métis ASMIN Indigenous Nation**

**<https://askit4equity.com/>**

**Judgment of ASMIN Indigenous Court for Enforcement**

**From Writ of Mandamus sought by Indictment in the Matter of the Genocidal Technologies Pandemic, dated November 15, 2020 and issued by Tribunal on November 29, 2020:**

[Download INDICTMENT - TRIBUNAL.PUBLIC.HEALTH.JUSTICE-FINAL VER 1-11.15](https://exopolitics.blogs.com/files/indictment---tribunal.public.health.justice-final-ver-1-11.15.pdf)  
<https://exopolitics.blogs.com/files/indictment---tribunal.public.health.justice-final-ver-1-11.15.pdf>

**NATURAL AND COMMON LAW TRIBUNAL  
 FOR PUBLIC HEALTH AND JUSTICE  
 INDICTMENT**

**Under Articles 6 and 7 of the International Criminal Code<sup>1</sup>**

=====

Quoting Page 103 forward of said Indictment:

**Equitable Relief Requested: Writ of Mandamus and Restorative Justice**

Restorative Justice vs Retributive Justice: “Restorative justice is an approach to justice in which one of the responses to a crime is to organize a meeting between the victim and the offender, sometimes with representatives of the wider community. The goal is for them to share their experience of what happened, to discuss who was harmed by the crime and how, and to create a consensus for what the offender can do to repair the harm from the offense. This may include a payment of money given from the offender to the victim, apologies and other amends, and other actions to compensate those affected and to prevent the offender from causing future harm.”

“A restorative justice program aims to get offenders to take responsibility for their actions, to understand the harm they have caused, to give them an opportunity to redeem themselves and to discourage them from causing further harm. For victims, its goal is to give them an active role in the process[1] and to reduce feelings of anxiety and powerlessness.[2] Restorative justice is founded on an alternative theory to the traditional methods of justice, which often focus on retribution. However, restorative justice programs can complement traditional methods.”

“Academic assessment of restorative justice is positive. Most studies suggest it makes offenders less likely to reoffend. A 2007 study also found that it had the highest rate of victim satisfaction and offender accountability of any method of justice.[2] Its use has seen worldwide growth since the 1990s.[3] Restorative justice inspired and is part of the wider study of restorative practices.”

”Definition

According to John Braithwaite, restorative justice is:[4]

...a process where all stakeholders affected by an injustice have an opportunity to discuss how they have been affected by the injustice and to decide what should be done to repair the harm. With crime, restorative justice is about the idea that because crime hurts, justice should heal. It

---

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.icc-cpi.int/NR/rdonlyres/EA9AEFF7-5752-4F84-BE94-0A655EB30E16/0/Rome\\_Statute\\_English.pdf](https://www.icc-cpi.int/NR/rdonlyres/EA9AEFF7-5752-4F84-BE94-0A655EB30E16/0/Rome_Statute_English.pdf)

follows that conversations with those who have been hurt and with those who have inflicted the harm must be central to the process.

Although law professionals may have secondary roles in facilitating the restorative justice process, it is the citizens who must take up the majority of the responsibility in healing the pains caused by crime.[4] The process of restorative justice thus shifts the responsibility for addressing crime.

In 2014, Carolyn Boyes-Watson from Suffolk University defined restorative justice as:

...a growing social movement to institutionalize peaceful approaches to harm, problem-solving and violations of legal and human rights. These range from international peacemaking tribunals such as the South Africa Truth and Reconciliation Commission to innovations within the criminal and juvenile justice systems, schools, social services and communities. Rather than privileging the law, professionals and the state, restorative resolutions engage those who are harmed, wrongdoers and their affected communities in search of solutions that promote repair, reconciliation and the rebuilding of relationships. Restorative justice seeks to build partnerships to reestablish mutual responsibility for constructive responses to wrongdoing within our communities. Restorative approaches seek a balanced approach to the needs of the victim, wrongdoer and community through processes that preserve the safety and dignity of all.”[5]

“Difference from other approaches

According to Howard Zehr, restorative justice differs from traditional criminal justice in terms of the guiding questions it asks. In restorative justice, the questions are:

(109) 105

Who has been hurt?

What are their needs?

Whose obligations are these?

What are the causes?

Who has a stake in the situation?

What is the appropriate process to involve stakeholders in an effort to address causes and put things right?[6]

In contrast, traditional criminal justice asks:

What laws have been broken?

Who did it?

What do the offender(s) deserve?[7]

Restorative justice is also different from the adversarial legal process or that of civil litigation.

As Braithwaite writes, ‘Court-annexed ADR (alternative dispute resolution) and restorative justice could not be philosophically further apart’. While the former seeks to address only legally relevant issues and to protect both parties' rights, restorative justice aims at ‘expanding the issues beyond those that are legally relevant, especially into underlying relationships’.”[8]

History

History of the term

The phrase “restorative justice” has appeared in written sources since the first half of the nineteenth century.[9] The modern usage of the term was

introduced by Albert Eglash, who in 1977 described three different approaches to justice:

“retributive justice”, based on punishment;  
 “distributive justice”, involving therapeutic treatment of offenders;  
 “restorative justice”, based on restitution with input from victims and offenders.[10]

#### Precursors in indigenous groups

According to Howard Zehr, “Two peoples have made very specific and profound contributions to practices in the field – the First Nations people of Canada and the U.S., and the Maori of New Zealand... [I]n many ways, restorative justice represents a validation of values and practices that were characteristic of many indigenous groups,” whose traditions were “often discounted and repressed by western colonial powers”.[11] For example, in New Zealand, prior to European contact, the Maori had a well-developed system called Utu that protected individuals, social stability and the integrity of the group.[12] Restorative justice (sometimes known in these contexts as circle justice) continues to be a feature of indigenous justice systems today.[13]

#### Development of theory

Howard Zehr's book *Changing Lenses—A New Focus for Crime and Justice*, first published in 1990, is credited with being “groundbreaking”, [14] as well as being one of the first to articulate a theory of restorative justice.[15] The title of this book refers to providing an alternative framework for thinking about – or new lens for viewing – crime and justice.[16] *Changing Lenses* juxtaposed a “retributive justice” framework, where crime is viewed as an offense against the state, with a restorative justice framework, where crime is viewed as a violation of people and relationships.[17] The book made reference to the positive results of efforts in the late 1970s and 1980s at victim-offender mediation, pioneered in the United States by Howard Zehr, Ron Claassen and Mark Umbreit.[18]

By the second half of the 1990s, the expression “restorative justice” had become popular, evolving to widespread usage by 2006.[19] The restorative justice movement has attracted many segments of society, including “police officers, judges, schoolteachers, politicians, juvenile justice agencies, victim support groups, aboriginal elders, and mums and dads.”[20]

“Restorative justice is a fast-growing state, national, and international social movement that seeks to bring together people to address the harm caused by crime,” write Mark Umbreit and Marilyn Peterson Armour. “Restorative justice views violence, community decline, and fear-based responses as indicators of broken relationships. It offers a different response, namely the use of restorative solutions to repair the harm related to conflict, crime, and victimization.”[21]

#### Development of practice

“In North America, the growth of restorative justice has been facilitated by NGOs dedicated to this approach to justice, such as the Victim Offender Mediation Association, as well as by the establishment of academic centers, such as the Center for Justice and Peacebuilding at Eastern Mennonite University in Virginia, the University of Minnesota's Center for Restorative Justice and Peacemaking, the Community Justice Institute at Florida Atlantic University, the Center for Peacemaking and Conflict Studies at

Fresno Pacific University in California, and the Centre for Restorative Justice at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia, Canada.[22] Members of the Mennonites and the social-action arm of their church-community, Mennonite Central Committee, were among the early proponents.[23][24] The antinomian groups advocating and supporting restorative justice, such as the Mennonites (as well as Amish and Quaker groups), subscribe to principled pacifism and also tend to believe that restorative justice is much more humane than the punitive juvenile and criminal justice systems.”[25]

“The development of restorative justice in continental Europe, especially the German speaking countries, Austria, Germany and Switzerland, is somewhat different from the Anglo-Saxon experience. For example, victim-offender mediation is just one model of restorative justice, but in the present European context it is the most important one.[26][27] Restorative justice is not just a theory, but a practice-oriented attitude in dealing (not only) with criminal relevant conflicts. Restorative justice may be moving towards restorative practice.”[28]

“In October 2018, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted a recommendation to member states which recognised “the potential benefits of using restorative justice with respect to criminal justice systems” and encouraged member states to “develop and use restorative justice”.[29]

“Internationally, 125 nations collectively endeavored to contribute to the Prison Fellowship International set up by Charles Colson in 1979, which is aimed to help the current and former insiders and their family members beyond America. The Center for Justice & Reconciliation was initiated for information dissemination and education pertaining to justice and reconciliation as of 1996 by the Prison Fellowship International.”[30]

#### Application

In system-wide offenses

“The South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission shows how restorative justice can be used to address system-wide offenses that affect broad swaths of a group or a society.”[31]

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9th DAY OF MAY 2022**

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